The New-York Times.

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THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The Policy of Dissimulation Disgraced at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Federal authorities place no reliance whatever on the reports from Charlestown that efforts will be made to rescue Brown. The excitement there which commenced on the first intelligence has added much to the force of the Government here, and Hamilton is openly threatened in the streets.

Q.

[BY DISPATCHES SENT BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, to-day, ordered two thousand pounds of powder, and a large number of Minie balls and musket shells, from the Washington Arsenal to Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The secret sent from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown last night, was delivered outside of the town for safe transmission and a half by the guard, before they would allow him to pass, and was also detained till 4 o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, although none was made. The fire was subsequently found to be the work of an incendiary. No person could be discovered in the country on whom suspicion might rest.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

Six companies of military are under arms and ready to start for Charlestown at a moment's warning. None of them have left yet.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

Eighty-seven infantry riflemen left Alexandria for Charlestown via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sixty more, with four guns, went by a special train on the Manassas Road, via Strasburgh, and thence will march eighteen miles to Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18—2 P. M.

There are now a thousand men under arms at Charlestown, and no enemy to be found to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon. Those by way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. Stuart with an armed force to Harper's Ferry to guard the bridge and the property of the company at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction, both here and at Charlestown, at the precipitate action of Col. DAVIS in sending dispatches for troops, instead of first sending out a force to inquire into the cause of the fire. They think they have been made to appear ridiculous before the country.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Harper's Ferry excitement, last night, was caused by the burning of a wheat stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the general supposition being that Col. DAVIS had some information of approaching danger. The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and a message was sent by him to the Ferry, with a dispatch for GOV. WISE, calling for two companies of cavalry this morning.

A KENTUCKY OPINION ABOUT HANGING BROWN.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

SHALL BROWN BE HANGED?

The previous history of this hoary convict, if the truth could be made known, would scarcely recommend him to executive clemency; for his pathway in Kansas, as described to us by eye-witnesses, was one of burnings and butchery—charred ruins and the unburied bodies of murdered men indicated his presence as surely as similar remains did that of the remorseless savage to the pioneers of Kentucky. Solitary upon some ridge of the prairies the traveler might come upon the skeleton wagon, that ship of the plains, and of its contents and its cattle, and master by meadow all that is left of the murdered teamster. Such are the campaigns that have fitted this old man for his late foray upon Harper's Ferry. Having long escaped the halter in a Territory without law, he has been emboldened by this success to attempt similar exploits in the State of Virginia; and now he has a condemned felon at the mercy of his bitterest enemy.

We do not recall these events of Brown's previous life to steel Gov. WISE against the exercise of the prerogative of mercy; for there are many reasons why we think it expedient that his life should be spared. Not that we do not think he deserves to die, for even a traitor, and a murderer and a robber did; but *it would place the South upon a vantage ground in the eyes of the whole world*; it would show that the spirit of Lynch does not pervade our people; that, conscious of the excellence and humanity of our institutions, we can afford to be magnanimous to the very Barabbas of our enemies. He is not only a spy, which sentenced the accomplished ANDRE to an ignominious death, which, if anything, has left a stain on the memory of Virginia's greatest man; but is amenable to almost every crime in our Criminal Code; still he is the very ultimate embodiment on which to display the chivalric sentiment of the South.

The miserable old man has been denied by his Republican friends, and, even as Peter did his Lord, they have thrice, yea, many times, and with curses and execrations, declared that they "know not the man." They are even attempting to prejudice his fate and render his execution doubly certain, by their denunciations of Governor WISE; for they believe that such a course toward a man of his peculiar idiosyncrasy would task him to rage, and with the sagacity of the accomplished mesmerizer, they attempt to blind him to the advantage a martyr's death would bring to them. The more honest of them are already seeking historical parallels for him, an array embracing ARNOLD and RIENZI, and even the calmed martyr of Bohemia, to whom to liken the prisoner at Charlestown. This, to say the least of it, is premature, if not highly imprudent, and is a blessing of their tactics which a vigilant enemy may take advantage of.

If old John Brown is executed there will be thousands to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood; relics of the martyr will be paraded throughout the North; pilgrimages will be made to his grave, and we should not be surprised to hear of miracles wrought there as at the tomb of THOMAS A'BECKET. The blood of this martyr would be as seed to this fanatical church, and the cause of JOHN BROWN to the church of Latter-Day Saints. It could be called in attestation of the purity of their faith; and Gov. WISE would be compared to HEROD the Apostate, or to GRAHAME of Claverhouse.

There is a fitness in this act of clemency in keeping with the spirit of the times. If a European despot, like the Autocrat of all the Russias, with millions of discontented subjects impatient of his rule; with treason plotting at his palace gates; and himself surrounded by enemies as subtle as the Thugs of India—if such a man, in such a position, with a single dash of the pen, can strike the chains from thousands of captives, and restore to their country and friends multitudes of exiled patriots, many of them with abilities in comparison with which the mental powers of HOWARD and LINCOLN and CLAY are as nothing—if this can be done with the applause of half a hemisphere, what a theme for the shame which must rest upon the Commonwealth of Virginia with a million of freemen, themselves the sovereignty, and a quarter of a million of slaves held under patriarchal rule, whose loyalty under temptation is an astonishment to many who call themselves patriots; we say, think of the shame that must rest upon her, if her majesty demands and receives the blood of one old brave bad man.

AN INDIGNANT LAWYER.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM HON. HIRAM GRISWOLD.

The following correspondence appears in the Cleveland papers:

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1859.

HON. HIRAM GRISWOLD—*Dear Sir*: The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, of the 9th inst., writing from Charlestown, states, in substance, that JOHN BROWN took $250 from JOHN BROWN, and consequently from the county means for the support of his family, as fees, for defending him on his recent trial at that place; but, by his silence in that communication respecting fees paid to the other counsel employed in BROWN's defence, he leaves the public to infer that they had either rendered their services gratuitously, or had accepted a far less sum therefor than you did. Although satisfied that you would not have accepted an unreasonable fee from Mr. BROWN, you will, nevertheless, greatly oblige me and many other friends of yours, not for our own satisfaction, but for that of others, by a plain statement of the facts in the case.

Very respectfully, yours, J. F. MERLER.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1859.

J. F. MERLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have just received your note making inquiries of me as to the compensation I received of Mr. BROWN for defending him at Charlestown. As I am informed, others have some curiosity on that subject, I very cheerfully make the following plain statement of the facts in the case:

I went to Charlestown on the strength of a letter from Mr. BROWN, in which he stated that he had money with which to employ counsel, but, however, in his possession—but that if he could succeed in his wishes he would personally be going there and pleading in his trial; and that of the young men with him, that the Court being there in session, he and another counsel to commence, in which I had business that must suffer from my absence, and having other business requiring my attention, *it was difficult for me* to leave, and with much reluctance that I went. I knew that what I received for going does not compensate me for the neglect of my business, professional and private, here. But I went and did what I *could for him in his case, and also defended* CAVINS, one of the young men referred to in this letter. I also went to Washington to confer with other counsel in the case there. With considerable difficulty I obtained from the Paymaster at Harper's Ferry the money *he had in his possession of* BROWN, and by BROWN's direction retained $250.

There may be those who think that as unreasonable time. I am sure no lawyer of respectable attainments does, nor any business man who transacts business with lawyers of that character. Mr. BROWN certainly did not. On the contrary, he urged me to remain, obtain possession of his property, worth between $3,000 and $4,000, *disposed of it*, and from the proceeds compensate myself as he desired to compensate me.

It may be that my dealings with Mr. BROWN have been the subject of comment in consequence of a letter of his to Mrs. CAMP, in which he refers to his family as needing assistance.

That letter was written before he had any knowledge as that his friends in Boston and *vicinity were moving in* his behalf and raising money to procure counsel and *provide for his family*. When he settled with me he was at ease on that subject. His friends were doing all that was needed in paying and pledging money for *Boone purposes. Mr. CANNON, of Washington*, my associate, and Messrs. SANDERS and HOYT, of Boston, had been employed, and other counsel at Washington and Richmond have since been employed, and reliable pledges had been given that all the money needed *would be forthcoming for the purposes* and objects I have indicated, some of which he had received. Such being the case, I did not suppose then, nor do I now, that by arranging with him to retain $250 of the money I should collect of the Paymaster, I was depriving him *or* his family of anything essential to their comfort, or that there was anything unprofessional in the transaction, or evincing on my part a want of proper sympathy for him and them.

Those who claim to *be of* different opinion can easily manifest their sincerity by contributing a much less sum than I sacrificed, beyond what I received, by neglecting my business here.

Permit me to say further that it seems a little singular that the *Tribune* correspondent should single me out as the object of his spleen, and have not a word to say of the *other Attorneys in the case. Mr.* CALHOUN, for instance, has received or is to receive $1,000 of the funds collected, as I have stated, which *would otherwise* go to Mr. BROWN's family, being four times as much as I received, though he performed no more services than I did in defending BROWN, took no part in the trial of Cavins, did not spend half the time I did, nor travel half as far. And each of the *other Attorneys* I know expect to receive more than I did. Why, then, am I thus singled out for remark by the *Tribune* correspondent, and every fact withheld essential to the formation of a correct opinion upon the subject to which he refers, I do not know, unless because, as I have heard it suggested, I used none of the money I received to purchase the favor of the writer.

It is with reluctance that in this statement I refer to matters not designed for newspaper notoriety. But as my dealings with Mr. BROWN have been made the subject of illustured comments in the papers, it seems right that I should avail myself of the same medium to disclose all the circumstances connected with the transaction to which exception has been taken. And I trust this statement will fully disabuse any here who have found, as they have supposed, in the *Tribune* article, cause for censure or regret.

For the kindness which dictated your inquiries, be pleased to receive my thanks.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. GRISWOLD.

STATE ELECTION.

State of the Count at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18.

The *Evening Journal's* footings up to noon today show the following majorities: JONES, 816; SKINNER, 175—deducting the reported gain of 206 for CHAPIN in Richmond County; FORREST, 400; RICHMOND, 1,600.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 18—10 P. M.

The following are majorities according to the *Atlas and Argus* figures: Jones, 929; Richmond, 1,100; Skinner, 127; Forrest, 500.

Carefully compiled figures, however, show Chapin's total majority for Canal Commissioner to be 30,538. Skinner's majorities in all counties, as reported, is 30,356, leaving him a majority of 21 only. In this calculation Chenango, Steuben and Yates are unofficial on Chapin's side, and Kings, New-York, Orange and Sullivan on Skinner's.

From the Journal, last evening.

As the official returns come in they reduce Mr. JONES' majority for Secretary of State. He is undoubtedly elected, but it now looks as if, instead of having nearly two thousand majority, he might have less than one thousand. RICHMOND, for State Engineer, has an equal, or larger majority.

On Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector we have not equally full official returns. In all the counties but New-York, Kings, Chenango, Steuben, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland and Suffolk, CHAPIN stands about 640 better than LEAVENWORTH, and FORREST about 1,600. This *looks as if* FORREST was elected, but leaves the Canal Commissioner in doubt, which nothing but the full official vote from *every* county can resolve.

County Returns.

Genessee County—[Official return.]—Leavenworth, 3,309; Jones, 3,042; Storey, 3,315; Richmond, 2,080; Chapin, 3,312; Skinner, 2,035; Forrest, 3,309; Elderkin, 2,038.

Lewis County—[Official]—Jones, 1,918; Leavenworth, 2,350; Richmond, 1,032; Storey, 2,347; Skinner, 2,113; Chapin, 2,157; Elderkin, 1,921; Forrest, 2,345. [This county increases Skinner's vote 457 over last night's figures.]

Oswego County gives Forrest 7,000, Elderkin, 4,545.

Essex County—Richmond, 1,516; Storey, 2,307; Skinner, 1,517; Chapin, 2,398; Elderkin, 1,517; Forrest, 2,307.

Chemung County—[Official.]—Richmond, 2,423; Storey, 2,441; Skinner, 2,415; Chapin, 2,450; Elderkin, 2,436; Forrest, 2,431.

Allegany County—[Official]—Leavenworth, 4,771; Richmond, 2,065; Storey, 4,839; Skinner, 2,134; Chapin, 4,778; Elderkin, 2,136; Forrest, 4,766.

Seneca County—Richmond's vote is 2,356.

Ulster County—(Official)—Jones, 5,596; Leavenworth, 4,094; Richmond, 5,597; Storey, 4,041; Skinner, 5,612; Chapin, 4,044; Elderkin, 5,622; Forrest, 4,040.

Brooms County—[Official]—Jones, 2,915; Leavenworth, 3,491; Richmond, 2,915; Storey, 3,493; Skinner, 2,914; Chapin, 3,494; Elderkin, 2,916; Forrest, 3,489.

The Secretary of State and the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County.

We have already referred to a demand made upon Gov. MORGAN by Hon. G. J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, for the removal from office of the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County, Mr. A. A. GREGORY, on charge of having mutilated the official copy of the Notice of Election sent him for publication in the newspapers of his County. It seems that the notice sent by Mr. TUCKER specified the several officers to be voted for at the election,—and that appended to it was a paragraph calling attention to the vote to be taken on the State Loan, and also the entire law of the State by which that vote was directed to be taken. This law made about ten folios, and its publication in the newspapers of the County would have cost about $200. Acting under legal advice, the Sheriff decided that this formed no part of the Election notice, and need not therefore be published with it. Upon the strength of this decision, Mr. TUCKER applied for his removal, alleging that the Secretary of State was the only authority to decide what should not be published, and that Mr. GREGORY, in refusing to obey his directions, had been guilty of a gross breach of duty. The Governor, however, dismissed the application, being satisfied that "the publication of the law was no part of the Sheriff's official duty."

MR. THURLOW WEED AND THE HERALD.—With reference to the partial retraction made by the *Herald* of the charges preferred against Mr. THURLOW WEED, the *Journal* of last evening says: It is quite true that for nearly thirty years we have been saying ugly things of the *Herald* and its editor. But they were not said without a firm belief in their truth. If called, however, to *prove* half we have said and believed, it is not at all likely we could do it. It is more than thirty years since Mr. BENNETT threw the first stone, and in the peltings that followed it is not worth while to count black eyes or bloody noses."

In return, however, for the withdrawal of a single charge, the *Herald* asks too much. Though "a good deed" stands out in relief against a "naughty" record, we cannot afford to give him a general certificate of character for one act of justice. He must "purge" and reform before he asks for "a clean bill" of political health.

After saying that, in politics as in war, women and children should be spared, we are willing to spunge out the past, and start fresh and fair with the *Herald*. It cannot live a week without breaking truce; but in future collisions old wounds are not to be reopened.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches from the East India Squadron—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty—Treatment of Mr. Ward by the Chinese—Collision at Nagasaki—The Japanese Embassy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Com. TATTNALL, dated at Woo-Sung, Aug. 30.

Mr. WARD returned to the Pembroke on the 17th August, *having* exchanged the ratifications of the Treaty. He reports that he received very kind treatment from the Chinese.

YOUNG LADD, who had been made prisoner at the Pei-ho, represented himself as an American, but, on being brought before Mr. WARD, acknowledged that he was a British subject. In compliment to Mr. WARD, he was released, and was delivered over by that gentleman to the British commander.

Serious disturbances *had occurred* at Shanghai, growing out of the kidnapping of Coolies for a French *merchant-vessel*. The American Consul and the merchants called on Capt. NICHOLSON for protection, which was promptly granted. Capt. N. landed his *crew and placed his ship abreast of* the town; but the excitement was quieted without a collision with the authorities.

The *Mississippi* was to be left at *Shanghai, while* the Commodore proceeded to Japan.

At *Nagasaki*, a collision had taken place between the Captain and crew of an American merchantman and the Japanese, in which lives were lost. The *Germantown* was on the spot to render assistance. The result of this affair is not stated.

From Nagasaki, Com. TATTNALL was to proceed to Jeddo, where he would make arrangements for the transportation of the Japanese Ambassadors to the United States. The Commodore's dispatch expresses a doubt whether the Japanese *Government desires to* send them.

A short *dispatch from Mr. WARD*, received at the State Department, also announces the ratification of the Treaty, but gives no particulars.

The Treaty itself *has not yet arrived*.

The course pursued by the Postmaster-General in postponing, for the present, any definite action on the bids for mail service on the great through *route from* Portland to New-Orleans, proves to be seriously objectionable to the Convention of Railroad Presidents, who had assembled in this city for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged and arranging a division of the spoils. The motives actuating Judge HOLT seem not to be understood or appreciated by these gentlemen, and it is to correct erroneous impressions and do justice to a faithful officer that induces me to lay the facts before the readers of the TIMES.

The policy of letting the entire line from Portland to New-Orleans did not originate in any change in the practice of the Department, but it was proposed only in execution of a *law of the last* Congress, establishing the entire line a single route, to include as many of the sea-board cities as might be practicable. Hence Judge HOLT advertised for proposals for this service, but when the bids came to be examined they were so much beyond the calculations of the Department that the Postmaster-General was not willing, in view of the embarrassed and broken-down condition of *his finances*, to embark in a contract of such magnitude, at least until he could ascertain the *views of Congress* relative to the postal system in future. If the Federal Treasury was still to be *responsible for deficiencies* in the revenues of the Department, that was one thing—but if it were determined that the Post-office Department should in future be self-sustaining, that indeed was a very *different thing. No one* can foresee the policy which may be adopted by Congress, and Judge HOLT very prudently concluded to await some indications from that quarter before final action on the bids for the through mails. It is to be inferred, however, that if the bids had fallen within the anticipations of the Department, the service would have been ordered without delay; but when the Postmaster-General found the railroad combination had greatly oversized his pile, he was compelled to ask for time in order to consult those who hold the Government purse-strings.

By the system of curtailment adopted by Judge HOLT, over a million of dollars has been saved to the Department, but if our postal system has to be self-sustaining, curtailments of service have hardly begun. As the Government will ask for the immediate passage of a deficiency bill to relieve the Post-office Department from existing embarrassments, it is possible we may have an expression from Congress pretty soon *after the meeting*. At least, I understand such to be the calculation of Judge HOLT himself—and an award of the contract for the through service may be made at an early day.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey parties have all been received, and made up in Prof. BACHE's office.

Of these operations the following brief statements are worthy of note:

The primary triangulation of the Eastern Coast has been extended during the past season to the boundary between Maine and New-Brunswick. The closing results have been looked to with much interest by Prof. BACHE, who has conducted personally the work of the triangulation from Massachusetts to the Eastern boundary. This part of the triangulation is the work of fifteen years, the Summer seasons only being favorable for field operations on that part of the coast.

From the Massachusetts base, near Boston, which was measured in 1844 by Mr. BLUNT, and which is nearly eleven miles long, to the base of verification on Epping Plains, the distance through the triangulation is 260 miles. The sides connecting these two base lines average 45 miles in length. From the Fire Island base, on the south side of Long Island, measured by Mr. HASSLER, through the triangulation to the Massachusetts base, the distance is 170 miles. The Epping base of verification is, in round numbers, 5¼ miles long.

The interest in the closing operations has been to see how the length of the Epping base, as computed from the mean of these two bases through the triangulation, would compare with the length ascertained by actual measurement in 1857. The results are almost identical, the difference being only about *one-fifth of an inch*. This is not the result of chance, but of the scientific methods, the care, and the skill with which the work has been perfected.

The primary triangulation thus furnishes a great number of our line distances with remarkable accuracy.

The Post-Office Department authorises the statement that Mr. DICKEY, the late Postmaster at Buffalo, was not removed on political grounds, there being no charges of that character against him, but that the cause of his removal was inattention to the requirements of the Sub-Treasury acts.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 18—6 P. M.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, fourteen days from Liverpool, and overdue, has not yet arrived The weather is rather clear.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Nov. 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax from Boston, at 2 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool shortly before noon.

Fatal Affray at Nashville.

THE EDITOR OF THE UNION KILLED BY THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 18.

ALLEN A. HALL, Editor of the *News*, killed G. G. POINDEXTER, Editor of the *Union and American*, in a street rencontre to-day. The origin of this shooting affray was an editorial quarrel.

Gale in Mobile Bay.

DAMAGE TO THE SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18.

Mobile papers of Wednesday have been received here.

During a severe gale in Mobile Bay on Tuesday last, the steamship *Louisiana* became a perfect wreck, and the ships *Corning, City of Mobile, Lafayette* and other vessels were damaged.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had *been taken up from the bridge for repairs*, and before it could be *replaced*, a train, drawing eighteen cars filled with hogs came along at high speed, and before it could be stopped, the engine, with thirteen cars, *plunged through the bridge into the river*. A. J. SMITH, of Indianapolis, conductor, GREEN, a brakeman, and a driver named NEWBY were killed. Several firemen were injured. The engineer jumped from *the train and escaped*. It is said that over five hundred hogs were killed. The engine, cars and bridge are piled up a chaotic wreck.

Fire at Mohawk, N. Y.

DESTRUCTION OF EATON FLOUR-MILL, LUMBER, GRAIN, ETC.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 18.

This morning a fire broke out in the steam flouring-mill of GARDNER EATON, in Mohawk, which was entirely destroyed, together with all his planing-mill, saw-mill, and malt-house, containing a large quantity of grain. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. EATON's loss is at least $50,000, and there is no insurance. The cash and blind factory of J. P. FISHER was also entirely destroyed: loss $5,000. Several others *suffered to some extent*.

The Fire at Griffin, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 17.

By the recent fire at Griffin, the Empire State *Printing-office*, Masonic Lodge building, PARKER & Co.'s dry-goods store, CHERRY & BROTHERS' grocery store, SPENCER & Co.'s, MCWHORTER & ROBBINS', SAMUEL MCWHORTER', and PARKER & REID's stores, and several law offices were destroyed. Five hundred bales of cotton were burnt; insured in the Ætna office, of Hartford, and North American Company, for $23,000. The total loss is unestimated.

Erection of a Bridge.

PHILLIPSBURGH, Pa., Friday, Nov. 18.

The Lehigh and Delaware Water-Gap Railroad have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Lehigh at this place. *It will be completed in April next.*

The Yacht Wanderer Trial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Six witnesses have been examined in the *Wanderer* slave case, but nothing new has been elicited.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Quarterly Report of Superintendent Pilsbury.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with my official duty, I once more make to you a formal report of the condition and operations of the Police force during the quarter just ended.

There are altogether 1,000 persons belonging to the Metropolitan Police Department, and of these there are:

General Superintendent	1
Deputy Superintendents	2
Chief, Deputy, and Property Clerks	6
Surgeons	9
Captains	22
Sergeants	125
Policemen on patrol duty	1,007
Policemen on detailed duty	259—1,446
Doormen	73
Total	1,680

The discipline of this force in the different Precincts of New-York and Brooklyn is fully shown by the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 1 B) furnished by the Deputy Superintendents. From these it will be seen that the regular force for performing and supervising patrol duty is reduced:

First—By sickness. The sick list averaged during the last quarter 49½ persons daily, as exhibited by the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 2 B.) They also show that on an average each patrolman in New-York lost 3.8 days, and each in Brooklyn 3.6 days during the quarter by sickness.

Second—By detailments. These number 118 persons required to attend to special duties at Courts, steamboat landings, &c., as shown in the accompanying tables (No. 1 A and No. 2 B.)

Third—By the employment, under the direction of the Captains, of one or more persons in each Precinct to attend to special cases therein.

Of course only one half of the force thus reduced can ordinarily be employed at a time in patrol duty, as there must be alternating periods of rest and labor.

The force fluctuated slightly during the quarter from there being 64 roundsmen returned to patrol duty, and there having been 40 appointments and 44 deaths, dismissals, and resignations during that period.

The numbers of patrolmen in the different precincts have varied slightly from transfers being made, either through regard to peculiar fitness or particular men for the duties of certain localities, or in extreme cases because the remoteness and fitness of their families rendered their transfer a great benefit to them, *while it did not affect injuriously* the public interests. The policy that I have pursued in such cases has been rarely to make transfers *except there* seemed urgent necessity or an exchange could be made between to equally good officers.

DISCIPLINE AND DEPORTMENT.

To increase the efficiency and good repute of the Police force, it is essential that the discipline and deportment should be brought to the highest possible degree of excellence, and I have labored to secure this end. That some considerable improvement has been effected will not be denied by any candid person who is well informed on this subject. The members of the force now know that any act of discourtesy or neglect of duty—any breach of discipline or violation of the rules and regulations—will subject them to adequate penalties, and they are daily becoming more circumspect in their deportment, more strict in the performance of their duties, more worthy of the respect and confidence of the public, whose rights they protect, and from whom they receive their powers and remuneration. That much still remains to be effected there is no doubt, but it must gratify all good citizens, whether they have opposed or sustained the passage of the Metropolitan Police act, to know that we are making advances in the right direction.

In September I directed the drills to be of such a character as would best improve the bearing, appearance and efficiency of patrolmen, and dispense with complicated field movements, which are irksome and of less practical utility for police purposes; and the result has been, an increase of interest in drilling and promise of improvement of the force.

ROUNDSMEN.

The abolition of the office of Roundsman, and the requirement of the Captains and Sergeants to perform the supervisory services that the Roundsmen formerly did, has thus far worked well. The supervisory duty seems to be efficiently attended to without onerously increasing the labors of the officers, while a very considerable addition is thus made to the available patrol force.

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

In accordance with a resolution passed by your honorable Board in September, I have caused a very rigid examination to be made into the character of the places for which special police power has been granted, and of the men intrusted with its exercise. The whole number of special policemen is 316, who may be divided into three classes:

1. Ninety-two persons in the Central Park, upon the requisition of the Central Park Commissioners, and Mr. OLMSTEAD the Architect-in-Chief.

2. Seventy-eight persons in the Department of the City Inspector, upon his requisition.

3. One hundred and forty-eight persons scattered over the four counties comprising the Metropolitan Police District, and whose avocations and reasons for desiring police power are exceedingly various.

Those in the first and second classes are under the direction and control of the officers of their respective departments, but the others, included in the third class, are under little supervision, and to them can be traced a large proportion of the cases of misconduct and misuse of powers that sometimes induce the belief that the authorization of any special officers is of doubtful propriety. Some of these men are wealthy farmers, who desire police power in order to better protect their families from insult and their property from depredations or destruction by lawless persons who in the Summer months, and especially on Sundays, visit Kings and other counties contiguous to New-York. Others, again, are constables, private watchmen, keepers of public gardens, keepers and *attachés* of lager-bier saloons, box-officers at theatres and other places of public resort, and hotel employes. Many of them are in situations where the powers granted to them for defensive purposes alone may be readily abused, and it is not strange that instances of misused authority frequently occur.

The power of revocation given by the Board has enabled me to deal summarily with those who have been found guilty of malpractices, or whose shields were used at places where no necessity for such service seemed to exist. For these reasons, I have already revoked the warrants of twenty-five special officers.

I shall not fail to supervise closely, as I have heretofore, the manner in which the duties of special officers are performed, but fear that from the nature of such appointments, the difficulty of proper surveillance, and the liability to misdirection, I may be unable to secure such results as will be creditable to my efforts to make this branch of the service effective and commendable.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

There has been general peace and order throughout the Metropolitan District during the quarter. The increased number of arrests seems referable to the greater efficiency of the police, rather than to any increase of crime, since the reported offences against property have not augmented.

There were, altogether, 23,971 arrests made by the force during the quarter, and of the persons arrested 16,794 were males, and 7,177 females; 15,617 of them could read and write, 6,183 were unable to do so, and of 1,971 exact no report was made; 13,450 were married, 10,295 were single, and in 1,276 cases no report of marital relations was made. One-fifth of these arrested were natives of the United States and four-fifths of foreign birth. The average age of those arrested was, of males 36 years, and of females 36 years.

As yet our police statistics do not exhibit the number of instruments arrested a second or more times, nor have we such record of the proceedings of the criminal courts as would enable us to determine correctly the relative proportion of convictions to arrests, but it is believed that the proportionate number of convictions is steadily increasing, and that the long terms of imprisonment imposed by our Courts have aided the police in checking crimes against property.

Of the 23,971 arrests made during the quarter, 3,944 were for offences committed against property; of these 2,911 were males, and 666 females; 20,077 were for offences committed against the person or the public peace; of these 13,539 were males, and 6,538 females.

There are about 1-4 of the latter offences to 1 of the former, and of the offences against persons or the public peace, combined are females, while there are only 1-6 of these committed against property rights who are females. Of the 23,971 arrests for offences against persons or the public peace, 19,770 were directly, and at least 4,115 indirectly, caused by the use of spirituous liquors, and these are not so much as other offences increased or diminished by police action. Heretofore, the proportion of offences against property has been much larger, and the relative decrease of this class of offences seems to indicate more thorough patrolling and increased police vigilance.

The accompanying tables (Nos. 3 A to No. 20 A, inclusive, and No. 3 to No. 12 B, inclusive) show in detail the arrests in the different Precincts, and afford indices of the character of the criminal population, the police force necessary for each, and perhaps when populations and property are regarded, the comparative efficiency of the force in each.

I transmit herewith also the tables (No. 21 A, No. 22 A, No. 23 A, No. 16 B, No. 17 B, and No. 19 B) compiled by the Deputy Superintendents, and customarily given to show the ages, nativity, and occupations of those arrested. They demonstrate the fact that a large proportion of our criminals are youthful, and that emigration has thrown upon our shores many vicious characters, and a still larger number of needy and ignorant persons, who, under the influence of over ten thousand grog-shops become recruits to the army of law-breakers.

No statistics have been compiled *to prove the known peculiarity* of races for specific forms of crime, nor have we yet statistics, which are very desirable, *to show what species* of crimes are most or least under police control.

The tables exhibiting the occupations of those arrested, and the numbers of arrests for specific offences, are curious, but the classification is so minute *that a long period would have to elapse* before comparative deductions could be drawn from them. Even then it would not be easy, since neither the number of individuals arrested is known, nor the influences of inadequate remuneration for labor, immoral associations, and other powerful but less perceptible causes of crime.

MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.

The arrests, large as their number appears, have been but a small part of the labors of the Police force, which has performed thousands of miles of post duty, recovered a considerable amount of stolen property, and doubtless prevented much crime.

The aggregate of losses by offences against property reported to the Police Department during the quarter was $61,005 72; and of this $30,062 03 was recovered, leaving a balance of $13,923 70 known not less from the depredations of thieves. Some of the other services of the Police during the quarter may be succinctly stated as follows:

5,064 Violations of Corporation Ordinances were reported to the proper authorities for their action thereon.

350 Violations of Sunday Liquor law were also reported.

109 *Violations of Harbor laws* were also reported.

961 Stores and dwellings carelessly left open were properly secured.

26 Fires were extinguished wholly or partially through the aid of the police.

27 Persons were rescued from drowning.

977 Stray horses, carriages and cattle were restored to their owners.

437 Hurt or sick persons were properly cared for.

61 Dead bodies were reported to the Coroner.

27 Abandoned infants were cared for.

1,619 Lost children were restored to their parents.

65 Lost children were sent to the Alms-house.

15,966 Destitute persons were furnished with lodgings.

OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

It being my duty to enforce the laws found unrepealed on the pages of the statute books, I have sought mildly but firmly to secure peace and order, causing all places where *intoxicating* drinks were sold to be closed on Sunday. In many instances offenders have been reported to the proper authorities, while in cases of flagrant and persistent violation, the parties have been arrested and imprisoned; that a marked improvement has been effected, is evidenced by a decrease of offences against persons and good order. The shops are now generally closed, and outward respect, at least, being attained, there are fewer gross disorders and less temptation to vice and debauchery.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS, &C.

The squad of men detailed to the arduous special duty of protecting travelers and securing better order at steamboat landings and railroad depôts, though small, has been highly useful, and the principal terminus of traveling routes now manifest a very decided *improvement*. Some idea of the amount of labor performed by this squad, may be had from the fact that, though numbering only *fourteen persons*, one of whom is on the sick list, they attend from twenty-seven to thirty places every morning, when *steamboats* and railroad trains are arriving and departing; and, in addition to those, when there are arrivals and departures every afternoon, requiring and receiving equal attention. The traveling public have now some degree of police protection; the contests of hackmen, runners, ticket agents and baggage-smashers, and the attempts of thieves to plunder, being no longer so bold and customary as to disgrace the City.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph is still found exceedingly useful in preventing certain offences, in communicating information promptly, and in restoring lost children to their friends, and lost property to its owners. For a detailed statement of its operations, involving the transmission of 23,487 messages during the quarter, I refer you to the accompanying report of the telegraph operator. Since my last report the wires have been extended so as to communicate with the different Police stations in Brooklyn, by which, ultimately, the utility of this service will be much increased.

THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

The daguerreotypes exhibited in the Rogues' Gallery are increasing in number, and continue to attract much attention. As yet some classes of thieves are not well represented, but among those whose likenesses have been obtained, are many of the leading pickpockets, burglars, shoplifters and swindlers in the country. The pictures already very frequently lead to the detection of offenders, and they are further advantageous by refreshing the memories of officers. I contemplate arrangements that will make the gallery a still more efficient means for driving professional thieves from our City.

INTERMUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Some of the most expert thieves in the United States, though making their home in one or other of the large cities, frequently travel from place to place, and thus find many chances to operate where they are unknown. I have thought it my duty to give in numerous instances information to the authorities of cities which I learned those thieves were about to visit. To my letters of this kind I have uniformly received replies expressive of thanks, and tendering coöperation in the interchange of police intelligence.

THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Such changes have been indicated in the Detective Department as will, I believe, secure more thorough surveillance of the rogues in the different precincts, and, by facilitating the transfer of intelligence from or to the head-quarters, or between precincts, will enable the police force to be more efficient, though not increased in number. By this means, and by daily transcripts from the robbery-books, the detectives (special and Ward) will at once be informed of offences requiring their attention.

PROPERTY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

During the quarter just ended the Property Clerk received into his charge 342 lots of goods. Of these, 210 lots, valued at $10,600, were given, on proper vouchers, to their claimants. Of goods retained by the Property Clerk for a longer period than six months without claimants being found, there was sold the amount of $391 07, and the proceeds handed over to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. For further details in relation to this Department, you are referred to the report of the Property Clerk herewith transmitted.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my thanks to the Board of Police, and to the public, for the spirit of forbearance and good will they have manifested toward me, while I have been familiarizing myself with the arduous duties of the responsible office upon which I have so recently entered. And while I invoke a continuance of the same disposition of kindness and coöperation, I pledge myself to untiring assiduity and increasing effort to make the Metropolitan Police Department in the highest possible degree useful, and worthy of the confidence and support of all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed.

Respectfully submitted. AMOS PILSBURY,

General Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* contains a letter, signed by over six hundred citizens of that city, to H

The Mid-Day Times, Saturday, November 19, 1859.

The New-York Times Saturday, November 19, 1864.

The New-York Times, Saturday, December 19, 1914.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, of every style, manufactured at the old-established warerooms of the subscriber, comprising settees, desks, chairs, teachers' desks, blackboards, recitation-room seats, &c., &c., of any description required, executed in the most substantial manner, and at reasonable prices. Also, Office and Church Furniture, of every description made to order. Factory and warerooms, No. 34 GROVE-st., near Bleecker.

SEWING CHAIRS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, &c., manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturer, H. P. FARRELL, No. 20 GRAND-ST., opposite Wooster.

SEWING CHAIRS, ROCKERS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, &c., at the lowest prices, by the manufacturer, No. 377 CANAL-ST., near Broadway.

UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERY, at reasonable prices, by the manufacturer, A. KELLY, No. 45 GRAND-ST., between Broadway and Mercer-st.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES RAY, formerly of Ireland; when last heard of was in Brooklyn. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, JOHN RAY, Jr., Wilmington, Del.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN TO MAKE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING. Apply at No. 23 WEST 20TH-ST.

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BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young lady employed in a store, where there are no children, in a pleasant location, between 14th and 23d-sts., and 6th-av. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, E. F., box 5,490 Tribune Office.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a comfortable home in a first-class private family, will find such at No. 146 4th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

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TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 143 LEXINGTON-AV., near 28th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board, for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 143 LEXINGTON-AV., near 28th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 23 EAST 20TH-ST., near Broadway.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and wife, or single gentlemen, with board, at No. 23 EAST 20TH-ST., near Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, at No. 61 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, at No. 61 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES LYNCH, who left Ireland about 1851, and was last heard of in Boston. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, PATRICK LYNCH, Jr., Wilmington, Del.

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WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS HOUSE-keeper, in a small family. Apply at No. 1,254 Third-av., between 70th and 71st-sts.

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WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A NEAT, honest German girl, to do housework; must be a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; a good home to the right person. Call or address at No. 230 West 23d-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A NEAT, honest German girl, to do housework; must be a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; a good home to the right person. Call or address at No. 230 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse, to take charge of a child 2 years old. Apply at No. 1,254 Third-av., between 70th and 71st-sts.

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WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; a good home to the right person. Call or address at No. 230 West 23d-st.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE UP-STAIRS work and sewing. Apply at No. 23 WEST 20TH-ST., near Broadway.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN MILLINERY

The New-York Times, Monday, November 19, 1860.